

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB'S
SIX-A-SIDE COMPETITION.

Moberly's team still on an undefeated. Their latest victims are Looker's team whom they beat yesterday by 3 goals to nil. Looker had to start with four men and some time elapsed ere the laggards turned up. In the meanwhile their side lost a goal. The losers played better than the score indicates and gave their opponents plenty of work.

Looker showed about the best play on either side and he was well assisted by Deacon, Anton and Brooke-Smith.

On Moberly's side, Kew and Moberly were about the best but both who acted as substitutes played very well. Hancock was of no account as a forward being everywhere but in the right place, and always trying to trick good men when he had a safe pass.

The table stands on to yesterday—

GOALS.

Team. Played. Won. Drawn. Lost. For. Against. Points.

Moberly's 4 4 0 0 8 0 6

Looker's 4 2 0 2 5 3 4

Noble's 4 2 0 2 3 4 2

Looker's 4 2 0 2 3 4 2

Leithbridge's 1 0 0 1 4 4 0

Davies's 4 0 0 4 0 9 0

FIRE AT WUHU.

On Sunday evening, the 27th ult., Wuhu was visited by a fire that burned for the best part of an hour.

It occurred to the south of the small river and near the big one, and resulted in the burning of 40 or 50 small hatched houses. Had it taken place an hour or two later, when the people were asleep, there would have been a loss of life as the fire swept over the spot with great rapidity. As it was not, no one was hurt.

Probably the wind blew the fire towards the big river, and it came in the direction of the hundreds of small houses which had been built there, and the fire spread (it) had come on the scene. Half an hour later, the fire had been extinguished.

Wuhu with its big water front would find a fire a great calamity, as it is a place like this that is a great calamity for such things in vain.

The people living there had insured their houses with the Fire Insurance Co., but he neither saw the fire nor can he be found to make good the loss.—*Mercury.*

THE VISIT TO THE EMPEROR.

The *Echo de Chine* states that it has received a very important letter, dated 22nd inst., from Peking, giving the details of the visit of Dr. Dehève and M. Visé to the Emperor. We translate this letter as follows:—

"It is extremely difficult to get precise information on the subject of the interview on the 18th between M. Visé and Dr. Dehève on the one hand and the Emperor on the other.

"The reserve maintained by the visitors, especially on the professional side, is easily understood.

"The doctor and M. Visé were received on the side of the lake or gardens in a small hall at the two extremities of which they found the Emperor-Dowager and the Emperor, both seated in large Chinese arm-chairs.

"The Emperor had in front of her a table with a yellow cloth. She had the ordinary Tartar head-dress with some precious stones and pendants of coral, and wore an embroidered plum-colored robe.

"The Emperor had in front of him a yellow foot-stool and wore the usual audience costume and winter hat with a knob of plumed silk.

"After having saluted the Emperor, the visitors, accompanied by Prince Ching, approached the Emperor, and Dr. Dehève proceeded to a complete examination of his Majesty.

"It is impossible for us to give the details of the examination and the results. All that we can say is that the health of his Majesty presents no immediate danger, and that he suffers chiefly from anæmia.

"During the whole length of the visit, the Emperor followed with great attention the doctor's examination and seemed reassured by his conclusions.

"Dr. Dehève and M. Visé then retired and after having partaken of a collation offered by their Majesties, they returned to the Legation."

"This letter is interesting as far as it goes, but it really tells us nothing we did not know before. The close watch which the Emperor-Dowager kept on Dr. Dehève's movements is quite intelligible, but after all it is impossible to be certain that it was the Emperor whom Dr. Dehève saw. If there are one or more doubles of the Emperor in the palace, they would naturally be sufficiently like him even to deceive M. de Visé, who has only seen him previously at a distance seated cross-legged on a dais in all the immovability that Chinese etiquette demands.—*N. C. D. News.*

BURIED TREASURE ON THE
CORNISH COAST.

"BEYOND THE DREAMS AWAKE."

A correspondent writing to the *Western Morning News* tells a curious story of vast treasure which, it is said, lies under the sea in the Lizard district. Every now and then, he declares, Spanish dollars more or less battered are found on the beach to the back of Cornwall. Church, about five miles from the Lizard Head. In 1784 a galleon was wrecked on the spot, having on board, it is alleged, seventeen million dollars, besides bars of gold, which were to be deposited in London for safety during the unsettled state of national affairs in Spain. The greater part of this wealth is still buried deep between the sands and rocks where the vessel went to pieces, not far out from the cliff. At low tide the water is about six feet deep, but owing to the exposed character of the coast and the fury of the broad Atlantic waves the sea has never been smooth sufficiently long to give those a chance who have at different times gone to considerable expense and labour to recover the sunken treasure. From time to time hundreds of dollars have been picked up, and only recently Mr. J. Toy, ironfounder, of Helston, found one. On one occasion a few years since Mr. Toy found so many that the fact was reported to the Board of Trade, and a share of the spoil was handed over to the Government. Scores of coins have also been found in the fissures midway up the cliffs, where they had been washed by the waves in a gale. A quarter of a century ago Mr. Toy was one of a company who sunk a shaft from the top of the cliff through the rock below high-water mark, and near which the treasure is believed to be lying, the idea being after a storm or heavy ground swell the buried specie or a large portion of it, would be driven into the hole by the action of the waves. But before the work was completed the sea broke in and the shaft had to be abandoned. Other plans to recover the specie have gradually failed.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Lordship the Judge Mr. A. G. Wills)

November 1st.

EXTRAORDINARY CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

J. C. dos Remedios said Chan Shiu, complainant of Messrs. Douglas Lupton & Co., to recover \$300 as damages sustained by plaintiff on being run down by defendant's ricksha.

Mr. Grist appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Dennis for defendant.

Plaintiff said he was a merchant and commission agent. On 26th August about 3 o'clock he was walking down D'Aguiar Street. He heard someone about and turned round and was knocked down by the shaft of defendant's ricksha. The shaft struck him on the chest. Mr. Moberly picked him up and went to the Post Office where he posted his letter and then went to see Dr. Steadman who told him to get some plaster and to see him again four days later. During that time he was confined to his house. His business was buying and selling and he made about five or six thousand dollars a year. The doctor's bill was about \$50 and the Dispensary \$10 or 6. Plaintiff then related his sufferings.

Mr. Dennis asked the amount of the claim. Plaintiff: I will pay you \$300 if you will suffer that (Laughter) I do not want \$300, I want justice.

Mr. Dennis asked that judgment should be entered for defendant with costs, considering what plaintiff said.

Plaintiff (looking up surprised):—No, I want the \$300.

Mr. Moberly, exchange broker, was called as a witness for plaintiff. He said that on the day in question plaintiff was walking slowly with his head down in D'Aguiar Street in the direction of the Post Office, crossing the road. The shaft of defendant's ricksha knocked plaintiff down. The ricksha was going a little more than moderate speed. Sipping witness was in defendant's place he would not have been knocked down.

Mr. Dennis said that if any one was to blame for the accident it was the plaintiff who got into the way of the ricksha. He should have kept his eyes open while walking in a public street.

Asked as to the liability of footpassengers, the Judge said that he had held over and over again that footpassengers had to get out of the way of rickshas and out of the way of dogs. (Laughter).

Mr. Dennis, continuing, said that Mr. Moberly's version was the correct one. The plaintiff was not as vigilant as he should have been and Mr. Moberly himself admitted that he would not have been run over if he was in plaintiff's place. It was all a pure accident and there was no liability. The plaintiff was crossing the street and he was trying to avoid a trolley, rolling on he turned round and came into collision with the ricksha. The ricksha stopped there and then, the defendant got off picked up the old man's letters and told him that he was sorry for the accident.

Evidence was then given by defendant and another witness.

The Judge said this was more a case for a jury who would take a broader view than a judge. However, he would do his best. It seemed to him on the subject of negligence of this kind, *prima facie* the defendant was liable but if there was contributory negligence then defendant was not liable, also if with the exercise of reasonable care the defendant could have avoided the accident, then he was liable. There were two reasons why the plaintiff in this case could not succeed, first, it was an accident, secondly there was contributory negligence. People going about streets must exercise a due amount of care. Under the circumstances he gave judgment for defendant with costs.

BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN AND
THE STRAITS, LTD. VERSUS
WAIPOOKEE AND WOO
CHEEDONG.

JUDGMENT AT LAST.

H. H. the Tatal has at last given judgment in the above matter as follows:—

This is a case in which the defendants refused to pay extra calls on their shares in the above named Bank, in consequence of which I, the Judge of Shanghai, heard the case in accordance with Treaty, at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, with Mr. Brennan, H.B.M. Consul-General, at Shanghai, on the French sitting as Assessor. Accordingly on the 13th day of the 7th moon of the present year (19th of August, 1897) I had assembled before me, at the above named place, the plaintiffs and defendants in this case, with regard to the hearing of the evidence of which the two parties were repeated witnesses. The case being pleaded and arguments having been made by Mr. Hanson and Mr. Stokes on behalf of the plaintiff Bank and Mr. Jernigan on behalf of the defendants.

I find that the most important principle involved in this case is as to what law should be applied in giving judgment thereon, and whether the special agreement made between the plaintiffs and the defendants should be binding upon the said defendants. I now find that there is a clause in this special agreement in which it is stated that in the event of any dispute arising between the plaintiffs and defendants the said defendants declare their willingness to abide by the laws of Great Britain. In Article 2, clause 3 of the Charter Convention there is the statement that in the event of any dispute arising between the two countries, as the law of the two countries differ from each other, the law governing said cases shall be those of the country to which the defendants belong, and that the officials of the two countries trying such cases shall obey the instructions contained in the said Charter Convention. It is therefore evident that in determining the procedure governing cases involving the subjects of the two countries the respective governments have already agreed to the manner in which such should be tried and therefore no deviation from said instructions is permissible.

Moreover, we have it clearly set forth in the treaties that British subjects in China are bound only to the laws of Great Britain, but whatever Treaty or Convention there may be extend none of them declare that Chinese subjects are not to be governed by the laws of their own country. All subjects of China within the boundaries of this Empire are therefore governed and subject to the laws of China. Without, therefore, going to any other question, one thing seems certain: The special agreement above named can never ("a myriad times never") be set on top of a treaty executed between the two countries, nor can it interfere with the authority which China possesses over her own subjects.

Now, as the said special agreement between the parties in this suit is greatly contrary to the meaning of the treaties, it should therefore be forthwith cancelled and made null and void.

As for the suit of the said plaintiffs, complaining that the said defendants Woo Cheedong and Wai Powkee have refused to pay extra calls on their shares I find that according to Chinese law there is none where a man may be forced to pay extra money on his shares against his will, hence I cannot allow the present suit, and order that the case be dismissed. This is my judgment.

(Signed) TSAT.

A brevet officer of the second grade battalion, Superintendent of the Kiangnan Customs, and Intendant of the Military Circuit of the Soo-Sung-and-Tai prefectures.

The 24th year of the reign of Kuang Hui 9th moon, 10th day (24th October, 1898).—*Shanghai D. Press.*

ALLEGED CASE OF HYDRO-
PHOBIA AT SHANGHAI.

On Monday afternoon last, says the *Shanghai Daily Press* of 26th ult., a dog running about in the vicinity of the Public School, apparently in a state of madness, flew at a Chinese boy and bit him badly in the face. Then it rushed at a Japanese coolie but was fortunately driven off by a foreigner who was in the vehicle.

Should it prove the case that the dog was suffering from rabies it certainly behooves the Authorities to take immediate and stringent measures in the matter. The unsummed and vagrant dogs to be found at the streets, especially after nightfall, are a veritable source of peril to all. On Monday morning last whilst running to the scene of the fire in the Canton road, one of the firemen was rushed at by a dog which emerged from behind a garbage heap deposited by the roadside, and had it not been for his long bro's would probably have been badly bitten.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1895.

Barometer 29.818

Thermometer 80.1

Humidity 77

Rainfall 8.48

TO-DAY.

Barometer 30.05 29.93

Thermometer 73 73

Humidity 60 66

Rainfall 0.01

TO-MORROW.

Tuesday, 1st November, 1898

Chinese—18th of 9th moon of 24th year of Kuang-shi.

High water—Morning 1hr. 38min.

Afternoon 5hr. 50min.

Low water—Morning 4hr. 10min.

Afternoon 5hr. 30min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1841—The Emperor ordered the defences of Taku and Tientsin to be strengthened.

1843—The Morrison Education Society's School opened.

1845—Temporary Government House completed.

1853—Russia declared war against Turkey.

1854—The discovery ship *Enterprise* arrived in Hongkong from the Arctic Ocean.

1856—War between England and Persia commenced.

1858—The Queen proclaimed direct ruler of India.

1856—The port of Oahu-bon, Annam, opened to foreign trade.

1894—Death of Alexander III, Czar of Russia. Collision between steamers *Afian* and *Asiatic* at Yokohama.

TO-MORROW.

Wednesday, 2nd November, 1898.

(All Soul's Day.)

Chinese—18th of 9th moon of 24th year of Kuang-shi.

Moon—Maximum Declination N. 1hr. a.m.

High water—Afternoon 10hr. 15min.

Low water—Morning 5hr. 24min.

Afternoon 5hr. 50min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1858—India proclaimed an Empire.

1884—Chinese Highways tender Fuh-chai cap-tured by the French.

1888—Tallent of Water Works completed.

1890—Explosion of the Government powder mills at Taling-dai; 300 lives reported lost and 1,000 houses destroyed.

1892—Arrival at Hongkong of Mr. W. R. O'Connor, the new British Minister to China.

1896—Li Hong-chang sentenced to forfeit 1 year's pay for trespassing in the Imperial Park.

1897—Death of Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:

Tacoma (Colombia) 1st inst.

American (City of Peking) 5th inst.

American (Galle) 9th inst.

American (China) 17th inst.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

Idkoro Pans at Kowloon Dock.

Formosa " "

Windsor Castle " "

Halifax " "

Sultan " "

Harlan " "

Triumph " "

Hongkang " "

Daulat " "

Elis " "

SWATOW.

Arrivals. from Agents.

Oct. 30 Kwangsi Wuhu, B. & S.

30 S. Richmond Hongkong, B. & S.

30 Haoting Cheloo, C.M.S.N. Co.

Departures. for Agents.

Oct. 31 Kwangsi Shanghai, B. & S.

31 S. Richmond Hongkong, B. & S.

1st Port—Wongkol, Haoting.

PASSED THE CANAL.

OUTWARD—Oct. 4th *Endelavour*; 7th *Volutes*; 11th *Enargia*, Melbourne, Kato; 14th *Shang-hai*, Koningburg; 18th *Glanovon*, India; 21st *Bamby*, Harburg; 25th *Arminia*, Bayern, Kempten.

HOMEWARD—Oct. 25th *Liv*, Dardanus; 27th *Enargia*, Kato; 30th *Enargia*, Kato.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is more reliable as an agent in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and General Debility, than any other remedy known to medical science. Read the following:—"I have prescribed 'Scott's Emulsion' and have also taken it myself, and can fully endorse the opinion that it is both palatable and efficient, and can be tolerated by almost any one—especially where Cod Liver Oil itself cannot be taken." MARION MILLS, M.D., &c., Stamford, Bucks. Any Chemist can supply it. Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China—Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—(Advt.)

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 1st November, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which no Claims will be recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1898. [1-w 5]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—From London, &c., ex S.S. *Victoria*.

From Persian Gulf, ex S.S. *Khandalla* and *Pamela*.

From Zanzibar, ex S.S. *Palma*.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 4th November, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which no Claims will be recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1898. [1-w 5]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FROM LONDON, CHATHAM AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLEN TURRET,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon TO-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 6th November will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 13th November, at 4 P.M. otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1898. [1-w 1293]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be landed alongside.

Cargo including the discharge or remaining on board after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, at Noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at East Point.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1898. [3-1 1293]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

